

901 DROWN IN RIVER

CHICAGO EXCURSION STEAMER SINKS AT ITS DOCK

MANY THROWN INTO SEA

Loaded With 2,500 Passengers Steamer Eastland Attempts to Begin Trip But Slowly Lists and Turns Over in Five Minutes—River Filled With Bodies.

The bodies of 901 persons, drowned when the steamship Eastland capsized Saturday at its wharf in the Chicago river, had been recovered Sunday night after forty hours of searching by divers.

The total dead was put at approximately one thousand by Coroner Hoff, an official of Chicago, whose reports indicated that possibly one hundred bodies were held in the mud of the river by the superstructure of the boat. While only 1,002 of the 2,408 passengers of the Eastland have registered as saved, it was thought that about 475 survivors, including the crew of seventy-two, had failed to report.

The Eastland lies on her side with divers still floundering through her interior and burrowing under her in a death search, while Chicago, appalled, is just beginning to grasp the significance of one of the greatest marine disasters.

While the grieving thousands who lost relatives walked through the morgue in the Second regiment armory gazing into the faces of the dead, Chicago citizens and city, State and federal officials turned their attention to investigations of the catastrophe and the work of providing relief for those left destitute.

While no families were made wholly dependent by the disaster, it was said many victims had been working only half time or less in recent months. Several men who made this report, in asking for aid, were asked why they started on the excursion while in poor financial circumstances.

They replied that an organization of employees gave the picnic and that experience had taught them it was best to buy tickets, if they desired preferment for work. They said the company had nothing to do with this condition or the management of the excursion, but that members of the employees' organization found purchase of tickets for the annual lake trip almost compulsory.

Various theories as to what caused the Eastland to turn over were discussed. The four considered most probable were:

That the boat was overloaded; that she was not properly ballasted; that a tug that made fast to warp the Eastland from the docks started pulling too soon; that congestion of passengers rushing to the port side attracted by some passing sensation tipped the steamer over.

Electric company officials said that not more than one-third of the victims were employees, the others being members of employees' families or friends.

Stories by witnesses and survivors cleared many details of the catastrophe. All the Eastland's passengers, except two or three hundred who clung to the starboard rail or climbed out the starboard portholes, were thrown into the river, crushed into the slimy mud of the bottom or imprisoned between decks.

Listing of the boat was noticed, some said, fifteen minutes before she turned over. Capt. Pederson said five minutes. When full realization came the slow list had become an overturn. Men, girls, women and children.

(Continued on last page)

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED; GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS

London Barely Announces Destruction of Steamships on Monday off Coast of Scotland.

London, Monday: The American steamship Leelanaw, from Archangel July 8 for Belfast with a cargo of flax, was sunk Monday by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. All members of the crew of the Leelanaw were saved. They were brought into Kirkwall in their own boats.

The Leelanaw was owned by the Leelanaw Steamship company, of New York. She was formerly the Earnwell. She was 280 feet long and of 1,824 gross tons. She left Galveston May 15 and New York May 17 with a cargo of cotton for Archangel. Early in June she was detained by the British at Kirkwall where her cargo was consigned by way of Gothenburg, Sweden, which country forbids the export of cotton.

Having discharged her cargo at Archangel the Leelanaw was returning when sunk.

ALLIES ARE UNEASY

Fear There is Something Behind Turk Grant to Bulgaria.

London, Monday: Some uneasiness is being caused by rumors of circles of the entente allies by the reports not yet officially confirmed, that Turkey has ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedagatch railroad. Sofia reports this cession will have no effect on Bulgarian neutrality, but the belief is expressed in London that Turkey would not be likely to give up such valuable territory without the promise of substantial aid from Bulgaria.

When Wires Condoled. One French steamer, a British steamer and five trawlers were sent to the bottom by German submarines Sunday. The crews of most of them were saved.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANSWERS OUR PROTEST

She Holds That the Order in Council is Within International Law.

Great Britain's reply to the American note of March 30 protesting against enforcement of the orders in council which restrict neutral commerce, was received in Washington Monday. It holds that the orders are within international law, although they may involve a new application of principles and argues that it is proper to await a judicial interpretation.

The new note, in courteous language, holds that Great Britain's action is justified by decisions of the United States supreme court in cases arising during the Civil War. States differences with the United States over what is termed the new application of principles are held to be proper for submission to judicial settlement.

Secretary Lansing announced receipt of the note. It will be forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H.

The keynote of the British note is a declaration that the British government has steadfastly held to the cardinal principles of international law in all that has been done under the order in council; and that if a neutral government feels aggrieved there is a remedy in the courts, or eventually, in arbitration.

Generally, it is held that when a neutral country or port is made a base of operations against a belligerent, the other belligerent is justified in blockading such country or port. The action of the United States in the Civil War in blockading the British island of Bermuda is cited as a warrant for the action of the British government in preventing goods from the United States through Denmark, Holland or Sweden. The original American blockade on the west side of Bermuda proved deficient, the American warships were stationed on the west side and throughout the remainder of the war no goods were permitted to reach Bermuda that might be transported to the Confederate States. That action was sustained by the United States supreme court.

The new note makes the point that the only way to ascertain the real destination of supplies from America consigned to neutral countries of northern Europe is to consider the amount of the goods consumed in their normal trade, for it is contended that they are so much in fear of Germany that they will prevent the reshipment of such goods into Germany.

On July 17 the United States gave notice that it did not accept the order in council as a substitute for international law, so far as it affected American commerce.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTED AGAINST COTTON CONTRABAND

London Weekly Says England Wants Free Cotton in Russo-Japanese War.

Commenting upon the demand of newspapers and publicists that cotton shall be made absolute contraband regardless of the effect on neutral nations, the London Weekly Nation points out Great Britain protested against cotton being declared contraband during the Russo-Japanese war and that is the declaration of London and the British representatives insisted upon having cotton placed on the free list.

"The more abrogation of this document," continues the paper, "would not satisfy neutrals of such interests as those of the American cotton states which wish to know whether Great Britain's command of the seas is to justify her in making of it a making international law as it suits her convenience of the moment."

The Nation considers, however, that if Germany diverted all cotton supplied for the manufacture of war munitions a new situation would have arisen, and the declaration of London as absolute contraband could be justified before the world but even then the treatment of cotton destined for neutral states would remain to be considered.

RUSSIAN LINES HOLD FIRM EXCEPT NORTH OF WARSAW

Mackensen Has Been Checked Apparently But von Hindenberg Moves On.

Only the northern tip of the pierces the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has moved the last few days, says London.

This point has forced it way across the Narew River, between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing toward the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna Railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Cholm-Lublin railway, has gained hardly a yard since it reached the village of Relovetz, just south of the railway.

In stubbornly resisting the German advance the Russians are making a continual threat at von Mackensen's flank along the Bug River from east of Cholm to east of Lemberg. Between Kryland Sokal their attacks have been especially severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to meet them.

Submarines Active Sunday.

One French steamer, a British steamer and five trawlers were sent to the bottom by German submarines Sunday. The crews of most of them were saved.

TALKS TO TILLMAN

OREGON JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW SENIOR SENATOR

BACKS PRESIDENT WILSON

South Carolinian Attracts Much Attention in His Journeying Through the Western States—Party Attends Both Expositions and Visits Sites of Historical Interest.

The following article recently appeared in the Oregon Journal, published at Portland, Ore., and is of interest to the friends of Senator Tillman in this city:

"Far from being the fire eater which the opposition press throughout the country had pictured him, Benjamin Ryan Tillman, senior United States senator from South Carolina, is a man of calmness and slow utterance. At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Hughes, 1124 East Davis street, yesterday afternoon, he told of the triumphs of Democracy in subdued and almost reluctant manner. Only when asked to talk about President Wilson did he become enthusiastic—and then he declared no man has more completely the confidence of the American people than this man of judgment, dignity and power.

Much Pleased With Exposition. Senator Tillman, Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman arrived Friday evening from the south. They had inspected the Panama-Pacific exposition in a leisurely and thorough manner after having come from the east by water and threaded the Panama canal. On the subject of the exposition the senator was inclined to be voluble, declaring that the Canadian and California exhibits alone are of sufficient worth to justify the expense of a trip across the continent.

"I didn't have much opportunity to meet people," explained the senator. "But every one I did talk politics with was confident President Wilson has been growing in strength constantly since the Canadian and diplomatic notes with Germany has been going on. He should be re-elected next year by a larger majority than in 1912.

"He has shown himself to be a man of calmness, with a definite program in mind which he is working out in a dignified way.

Sees Progressives in West. "I find the Republicans in Oregon are of a much different type than our Republicans back east," continued the senator. "They are broader, more progressive, have the idea that the party after all is merely a means of securing the best possible government rather than as an end in itself. Conditions here are here before, elected George Chamberlain last fall and would not have elected Harry Lane when the state is so largely Republican.

"Now, back east, it would have taken a gigantic political upheaval to allow the election of a Democratic senator in a rock-ribbed Republican state. It's just in line, though, with the whole spirit of the west. The country is young and has hardly begun to touch its native resources. Oregon is remarkably fortunate because it has its full share of these resources, together with a scenic setting that can not be surpassed.

Notes Big Improvements Here. Portland has undergone many improvements since I was here before. That was in 1907, just after the San Francisco earthquake and fire. It was an amusing thing to me then to watch the rivalry of Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle in struggling to claim all the Transpacific business lost by the 'ruined city.' But San Francisco 'came back' and kept the business the other cities were fighting over."

After tarrying in Portland for a week or ten days the senator and his family will go to Skagway, Alaska, for a glimpse of the rugged scenery of the Lynn canal. Last year Mr. Tillman's son, accompanying Engineer Edson, saw this interesting bit of United States and described it so vividly that he fired the curiosity of his sire.

Will Return to Portland. "I may not get out of this way again," Senator Tillman explained, "and I don't want to die without having seen the best things in my native country. After we have seen this region, we will come back to Portland for another week or two and then go east over the Grand Trunk."

The senator is now sixty-eight years old. Though he is not so rugged as he was eight years ago in a previous visit, his massive frame shows few ravages of time. Mrs. Tillman is also well preserved and was having a happy chat with her daughters and a few callers while her husband was entertaining the newspaper man. She displayed a photograph of the senator and Thos. Edison taken together, and passed roguish remarks about the comparative tailoring of the two men's garments, with the comparison by no means favoring her husband.

An Apostle of Education. Mr. Tillman is a staunch Democrat. Before that, however, he is an apostle of education, of the doctrine that everybody should be given a chance, that the world owes its inhabitants the opportunity, at least, to take advantage of the resources which are spread forth.

That is why he entered politics in the first place away back in 1886. He had come to the conclusion that his home state was not sufficiently equipped with good schools of the kind that are of actual benefit in developing the resources of the commonwealth. The first fruits of the agitation he started was the founding of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college at Fort Hill, John C. Calhoun's old home. Such a responsive chord did this school sound that the Democrats put him forward in 1890 as a candidate for governor. He was elected by a big majority and re-elected in 1892. His administration was featured by the passage of

RUSSIAN ARMY DESTROYED; GERMANS CROSS THE NAREW

Berlin Reports Two Great Victories Won by Gen. von Buelow and Gen. von Hindenberg.

London reports: Two great battles have been won by the Germans, one in Northern Poland and one due north of Warsaw, where von Hindenberg has crossed the Narew.

Berlin reports: Gen von Buelow has defeated the fifth Russian army near Shavli. After ten days of continuous fighting and marching the streams of Russian fugitives in the district of Rozalin-Szalow and defeated and dispersed them.

The booty since the beginning of these operations on July fourteenth has increased to twenty-five cannon, forty machine guns, more than one hundred were loaded with ammunition, a great quantity of baggage and other war material.

The startling news from the Russian war theatre, the capture of the strong fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk, the piercing of the Narew line and the taking of twelve thousand prisoners within ten days, is overshadowing everything else.

Flags are flying everywhere and the tension of the German people who are expecting a decisive battle which may decide the whole war, is enormous. Hindenberg with Mackensen, should, according to the military writers, accomplish important results.

London reports: Field Marshal von Buelow after a chase of ten days has practically wiped out the Fifth Russian army, according to an official statement received from Berlin. The battle which took place in the region of Ros'eny and Schadow ended with the German artillery lowering up the Russian defenses and the German cavalry dashing in among the panicked Russians who were cut down by the horsemen as they fled in a wild rout in all directions.

Great numbers of prisoners and stores of booty have been taken, according to advices from Berlin, all of which it so far has been impossible to classify. This army which has been reformed by an entire army corps, is now sweeping northward.

In what the German official report describes as an "irresistible attack," the troops under von Hindenberg stormed the fortified city of Pultusk and the strong positions at Rozan, forced a passage at the Narew on a wide front between these two points, and are now prepared for an advance against the Bug, last barrier to Warsaw.

131,250 RUSSIANS CAPTURED BY TEUTONS SINCE JULY 14

Fighting for Warsaw Shifts to the North Where Germans Claim Success.

Frankfurt, Germany, reports Monday via London: The Frankfurter Zeitung Vienna correspondent says the Austro-German forces have captured 131,250 Russian prisoners since July 14, besides forty-one machine guns and a new forty-one cannon guns and other supplies.

London, Monday: Fighting for Warsaw has shifted from South Poland where Field Marshal von Mackensen has been unable to advance, to the north where the Germans have crossed the Narew river along a wide front.

Petrograd has not admitted this German success. The Ostrolenka fortress, from which radiate three useful strategic railroads, apparently still is controlled by the Russians, although the attack from Pultusk northward has brought the Germans to a point south of Ostrolenka.

The latest German success brings them within twenty-five miles of the city. The Polish capital has a second line of defense along the Bug River. To the southward the Germans are attacking the defense lines near Plazecsko, which is twenty-two miles from Warsaw. The Russians are withdrawing all men and material for the manufacture of munitions from Warsaw.

The stubborn hold of the Russians on the Lublin-Cholm railroad continues. The Austro-German troops, Russian advices say, are suffering under fierce counter attacks.

the state dispensary law for the control of the liquor traffic by the state and the establishment of another college, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial School for Women.

U. S. Senate Next in Line. The United States senate came next in line for Mr. Tillman, and he was elected by the legislature over General Butler after a county-by-county campaign that developed into one of the most bitter political fights in the history of the south.

He was re-elected in 1891 and 1907 without any opposition at all, and again in 1912. His term, accordingly, runs until 1919.

Was a Farmer Once. Senator Tillman bore the sobriquet of "Pitchfork" during the volatile days of free silver in the senate. This was given him partly because of his agricultural pursuits, because he was a farmer before he was anything else—and partly because of his uncompromising stand on political questions that made him one of the senate's masters of satirical invective.

The senator expects to take a number of automobile trips around Portland during his visit and plans were being discussed for an expedition over the Columbia River highway during the next few days.

One Thousand Mexicans Killed. Americans arriving at Laredo, Texas, say that in recent fighting around Villa Garcia resulted in over a thousand slain, the casualties being apparently evenly divided.

Wilson Hunts Quiet to Work. President Wilson is again at Cornish, N. H., where he arrived Saturday, saying he did not come for a vacation, but "for an uninterrupted opportunity to work."

WILSON WANTS NAVY

PRESIDENT TAKES UP OUR PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

ARMY MUST BE ENLARGED

Secretaries of War and Navy are Called Upon to Report on the Subject of National Defence—Wilson Wishes Navy to Stand Equal With Any Other Afloat.

President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defence. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the war and navy departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known in Washington Saturday when formal announcement was made at the White House that President Wilson will confer with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on a program for national defence.

The president has written to the heads of the war and navy departments for reports on the subject, pointing out the necessity for working out plans for increasing the efficiency of the military arms of the government. The White House statement follows:

"The president has been considering every phase of the matter of national defence and intends immediately on his return to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, his purpose being to procure information on which he can formulate a sane, reasonable and practical program of national defence."

For the time being the president feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, now that the object of last week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

Practical advice concerning national defence from every available professional source is being sought. It is known, in fact, that the best minds of the military branches of the government have been at work on these matters for some time.

Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with conditions of defence that have been evolved out of modern experience, have been called upon for their views. The president not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe, to-day, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea.

He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power. As to the army, it is known here that the president is preparing to incorporate in his next message to congress a definite program relating to the development of an equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and which the president believes will commend itself to all patriotic and political mind.

Secretary Garrison has been at work steadily with members of the army general staff for several weeks planning a general military policy. The navy also has been occupied in secret with emergency preparations.

The delicacy of international affairs brought these facts to light and officials admitted that for the next few weeks the question of national defence will be a foremost one. The president hopes to lay foundations for a permanent national policy particularly for the army.

Details of a reserve system being planned are withheld, and it is said the aim of the general staff is to create a reserve army of at least five hundred thousand men and possibly more. Increased are planned in the regular army posts at Hawaii, the Philippines and the Panama canal zones, with a material increase of the forces in continental United States.

Army officers hold that ample equipment of field guns, rifles, machine guns and heavy ordnance must be prepared in advance. It takes time to make these and also to manufacture big gun ammunition. Field gun ammunition and small arms cartridges can be made quickly.

It is said private plants to make these have increased many fold under the stimulus of European contracts a year ago. The government owned fifty per cent of the total American capacity for this work. It now is estimated that private plants could make in a month as much as government shops could turn out in four months.

Among army and navy officers familiar with the latest developments the belief prevails that a military budget practically twice that of last year will be presented to congress. The army, it is believed, will seek at least two hundred million dollars and the navy perhaps as high as two hundred and fifty million dollars.

All of official Washington is puzzled and pleased over the statement made by President Wilson that he would take up at once the question of the military preparedness of the United States. There were opinions that the apparent failure of the president's plan in Mexico, at least, up to date, demanded that the navy be put in first class condition and also opinions that the activity was due to some indefinite European complications.

Most officials took the view that the campaign for a navy commensurate with the greatness of the republic had been successful against all opposition and the means would be found also to put an army in the field on emergency orders.

In the navy, work is proceeding steadily on the perfection of the submarine and the aeroplane. Attention has been concentrated on putting the navy on an equality with the most efficient. Although the navy general

WARSAW HAS BEEN OBJECT OF MUCH FIGHTING IN WAR

In Struggling for Poland's Capital German Troops Swayed Backward and Forward.

From the beginning of the war, Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, has been the objective of the German armies in the eastern theatre. The famous drive of the Russians westward through Eastern Prussia, only to meet with disaster at Tannenberg, had a sympathetic sequel in the south, where, on November 10, the Russian lines actually penetrated Posen.

Since then, however, and down to the middle of February, the Germans had tried advance and retreat between Warsaw and the frontier, so that on the foregoing date they formed almost a semicircle around the city. Later the lines were gradually straightened so as to form an angle, with a point twenty miles due west of Warsaw as its vortex. For the last two months during the German drives in the direction of Riga in the north and the Russian sector through Galicia in the south up to the last of April, and then the retreat from the Carpathians to the Polish frontier, the lines around Warsaw have remained about the same. Only when, during the last three weeks of the present campaign, and southeast of the city increased, has the angle become smaller.

Until then the name of Warsaw had hardly been mentioned in the dispatches since the middle of last October, when thousands of German prisoners passed through it on their way east. On these prisoners were found post cards ready written announcing to their homes addresses that Warsaw would be taken on the fifteenth of October, the birthday of the Emperor William, as a fitting present on the imperial anniversary.

Warsaw is a railway junction of lines radiating east and west—three in one general direction and four in the other. The easterly ones go to Wilno, to Siedlitz, and to Ivangorod and Lublin and along the Galician frontier. Thus most of the supplies that have reached the Russian army retreating through Galicia have had to pass through Warsaw. The three lines on the west go to Ostrolenka, on the East Prussian frontier; to the German fortress of Thorn via Lodz and Kutno, and to Pletkowitz Skiernewice. These last concentrating lines have measurably aided the Germans to bring a large body of troops to the western front of Warsaw.

This front has not yet been broken because of the level lands almost embracing the city on the western side for a distance of twenty miles. Due west of the city there is a broad marsh over which the guns of the outer forts have full play; northwest and southwest there were forests which, being leveled in the early days of the war, now form similar difficult approaches.

board has not completed its plans, it is understood that hurriedly on the night of the 28th, the German fleet at least thirty submarines and possibly fifty will be asked of congress when the reports are submitted. Work on ships now building is to be rushed.

The general board's recommendations are also expected to include a number of battle cruisers, a minimum of four dreadnoughts and a proportionate number of scout cruisers and auxiliary craft, such as fuel ships and submarine tenders.

The department is engaged with experiments with aeroplanes and submarines and also with attempts to find a practical means of defense for battleships against torpedoes. The experts said to be expending one hundred thousand dollars in an effort to solve this problem.

It is thought several additional small navy yards to serve as submarine bases would be suggested. Such a program would carry with it of necessity an increase in navy personnel and probably the enlargement of the navy academy at Annapolis.

High officials of the navy say that a tentative program has been agreed upon as to battleships, battle cruisers and submarines.

The new program asks for two additional hospital ships, two new fuel ships and such a number of submarines as will bring that arm of the navy to a total of one hundred submarines, most of which are to be fitted with three-inch guns and the larger sea-going type, of the Schley class, with several guns of a larger calibre.

A decided change on the issue of battle cruisers has developed. One of the experts said that the development of aircraft as scouts, offensive and defensive, has diminished the necessity for the high speed battle cruisers. It is expected that the program to be submitted to the president will be for at least six new battleships of the modern type.

Will Return Fire. American Troops Ordered to Prevent Shooting Across Border.

Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa have been notified by the state department that the United States army will defend Americans from attack, accidental or otherwise, by the forces of either Mexican leader at Naco and at Nogales, towns on the Mexican border.

It is understood that if the Mexican factions at Naco engage again in fighting so as to endanger American lives, the United States artillery will stop the fighting. The department officials say that no plan of invasion, even temporary, is involved, but that the fighting forces will be driven a safe distance from any town where the Mexicans repeat the forbidden tactics.

Bavarian Kings Asserts Power. Although it has been claimed that the German emperor alone has the right to create a field marshal, the king of Bavaria has created a sensation in Germany by appointing the new marshal in the Bavarian army. The new marshal accepted the appointment.

Note Receives Comment. The general tone of the English press is to praise the stand of the new marshal in Germany, but the comment is so many is somewhat unfavorable.

THE WAR LAST WEEK

GERMAN EFFORT TO WIN WAR SAW AND ITS MEANING

ATTACK ON THREE SIDES

Von Hindenberg's Battering Tactics Wins Ground in Direct Frontal Attacks in the North and Constitutes Greatest Menace to Polish Capital—What Its Fall Means.

A Military Expert in the New York Times, in reviewing last week's fighting, says:

At the outset of the war, almost before the Allies realized that war was a fact, Germany threw all of her effort into a sudden and tremendous effort to overwhelm one of her adversaries so that by doing nothing to fear from one, she could turn undivided attention to the other.

Then it was France that was to be crushed, and, as an incident, an episode, Belgium, Liege, Namur, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, all fell, the impetus of the German attack carrying them on to Mons, Charleroi, and into the heart of France almost to the gates of Paris. Then came the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck was defeated, almost captured, the Germans were thrown back across the Aisne, and the German plan completely frustrated.

Yet that plan and its successful culmination is absolutely necessary to the ultimate success of German arms. No military force, no amount of preparation, no military system can win against such a coalition as confronts Germany as long as all the units have effective fighting arms. At least one of the armies opposing Germany must be destroyed, rendered completely hors de combat, before the star of German victory can appear on the horizon.

Territory captured or recovered brings advantages, increases supplies, heightens morale, but armies, not territory, must always remain the objective. This fact has been emphasized in these articles several times, in view of the operations in the east during the past week merits repetition. Its realization by the German general staff is evidenced by the present movement against Warsaw.

The German army in the west is deadlocked. It absolutely can not go forward. At Ypres, in the Argonne, in the Vosges, it has been hurled against the intrenchments of the Allies practically without effect. It has made gains, it is true; it has gone ahead a few hundred yards until the Allies' reserves have been thrown in, when has come the sudden and positive check.

Unable to advance in the west, the plan to eliminate France from the conflict completely overturned. Germany has turned to Russia, in an effort to do to Russia what she failed to do against France. This latest effort is on a much more extensive scale than that of a year ago against France; it is the most tremendous military effort the world has ever seen.

But its success or failure will be measured, from a military viewpoint, not by whether Warsaw is or is not captured, but by whether the Russian army does or does not escape the jaws of the German crusher.

In connection with the present campaign for Warsaw it might not be amiss to look at the reasons why the previous attempts to capture the Polish capital failed and what steps the Germans have taken to avoid a repetition of their former defeats.

The first attempt was made last October, when the German offensive was at its height. The Germans were nearer Warsaw than they have been at any time since the war began. In that operation the center of the German attack was along the Vistula, while their left flank did not extend much further north than Ostrolenka. The Russians, assembling all their available forces, completely turned the German left and in two days forced the Germans to retreat to their own frontier.

The second attempt at Warsaw was made later and defeated by exactly the same strategy. At the crucial moment the Russian reserves were not ready to meet the German flank and, by an attack on the communications, forced a retreat.

Such a defense has been made impossible by the operations of the Germans between the Levee Niemen and Warsaw, and between the Niemen and the Gulf of Riga. From Windau to Bessarabia, a distance of about a thousand miles, the German line is a continuous chain.

A flanking operation is therefore impossible, unless this chain is broken at some point on a front sufficiently wide to permit the pouring through of a considerable body of troops—a most unlikely occurrence.

But to recur to the present German movements and the German plan as reflected by the operations of the past week: It will be recalled that after the Galicia fighting and the Russian retreat to the line of the Zlota Lipa River, a distinct lull occurred in the fighting in the south-east between Radom and Bessarabia.

This was apparently caused by two factors—one, von Hindenberg, who was due west of Warsaw and opposite the Russian centre, was not ready to go forward, and Mackensen was waiting to co-operate with him; and, second, the Russian resistance had stiffened to such an extent, their facility for reinforcing their line was so great, that but little headway could be registered until a general attack made the shifting of troops from one point on the line to the other impossible.

Moreover, the Russians were securely anchored along the Dniester. (Continued on last page.)

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